

대공부와 상위경추부 종양에 대한 수술적 치료

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= Abstract =

Surgical Treatment of Foramen Magnum & High Cervical Spinal Cord Tumor

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Objective : The authors reviewed 51 patients of spinal cord tumor located at the craniovertebral junction and high cervical area to determine which factors influenced resectability, complications, and postoperative outcomes.

Methods : Radiological examinations, clinical data, and operation notes were evaluated, and additional follow-up information was obtained from outpatient examinations. The mean follow-up period was 3.5 years

Results : The most common neurological findings were motor deficit(72.5%) and sensory change(47.1%). There was no clinical finding that is considered as pathognomonic. Meningioma(18 cases, 35.3%) was the most common tumor in this region. Total removal was achieved in 45 patients. There was no surgical mortality.

Immediate postoperative motor weakness were encountered in 11 cases(21.6%) which improved in long term follow-up except two patients.

Conclusions : The location and relationship of the tumor to surrounding structure determine its resectability. Postoperative results were related to the preoperative neurological status and pathological findings.

KEY WORDS : Foramen magnum · Spinal cord tumor · Meningioma · Neurogenic tumor · Ependymoma · Astrocytoma.

서론

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1925 Elsberg⁵⁾
1941 Love Anderson¹¹⁾ 15)20),

15)18)20),

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2)15).

대상 및 방법

1. 연구의 대상 및 방법

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가 MRI

51

22 : 29

44 50

(10), 50

(7) 40

(7)

2. 수술 방법

51

가 40

7 ,

4

6

결 과

1. 수술전 신경학적인 장애의 정도

가 37 (72.5%) 가
(24 , 47.1%),

(Table 1).

Table 1. Patient's symptoms & sign

| Preoperative manifestation | No of cases(%) |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| Motor deficit | 37(72.5) |
| Sensory change | 24(47.1) |
| Neck pain | 15(29.4) |
| Headache | 7(13.7) |
| Urinary dysfunction | 8(15.7) |
| Cranial nerve dysfunction | 3(5.9) |

Table 2. Location of tumor

| Location | No of cases(%) |
|----------------|----------------|
| IDEM | 24(47.1) |
| IDEM & ED | 7(13.7) |
| ED | 4(7.8) |
| Intramedullary | 14(27.5) |
| Spine | 2(3.9) |
| Total | 51(100) |

IDEM : Intradural extramedullary ED : Epidural

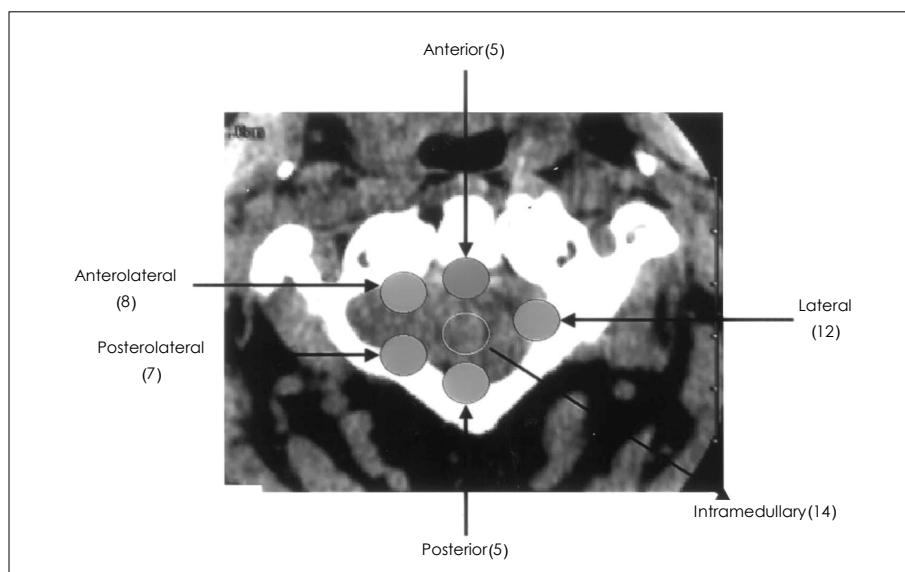


Fig. 1. Locations of foramen magnum tumor. The Most common location of foramen magnum tumor was lateral side of the canal.

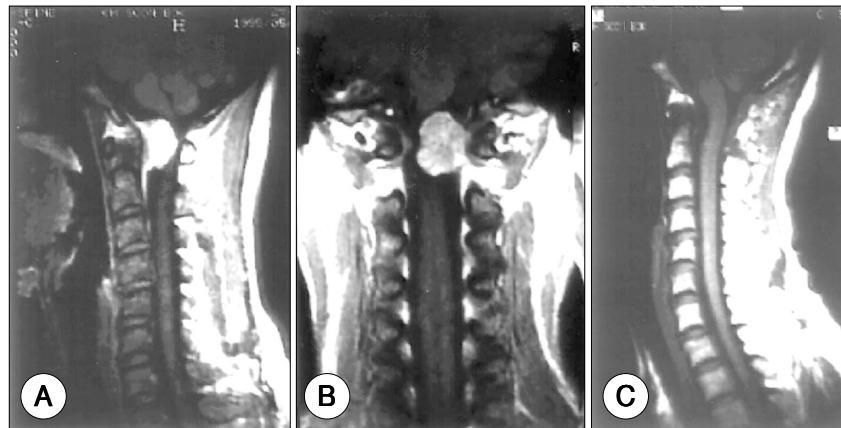


Fig. 2. Magnetic resonance images in a meningioma patient. Preoperative image(A : sagittal, B : coronal) showing a round tumor mass in ventral portion of foramen magnum. Post-operative image(C) which taken 1 year later demonstrating complete removal of tumor mass

가 37

15 가

8

2 가

Upper motor neuron

sign 32 (62.7%)

8 (15.7%)

Table 3. Pathological findings of foramen magnum tumor

| Pathology | No of cases(%) |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Meningioma | 18(35.3) |
| Neurogenic tumor | 15(29.4) |
| Glial tumor | 10(19.6) |
| Malignant lymphoma | 1(2.0) |
| Osteochondroma | 2(3.9) |
| Others | 5(9.8) |
| Total | 51(100) |

2. 종양의 위치

51 24 (47.1%)

14 (Table 2).

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(Fig. 1).

5. 장기간 추적조사

1 (3.5)

45 28 MRI

(Fig. 4, 5)

3. 종양의 조직학적인 분류

가 18 (35.3%)

(Fig. 2) 가 15 14

6

(Table 3, Fig. 3).

neck deformity)

1 (kyphosis, goose

(37)

27

4. 수술 결과 및 합병증

가 45 (88.2%)

17 가 6

1 1

(Table 4).

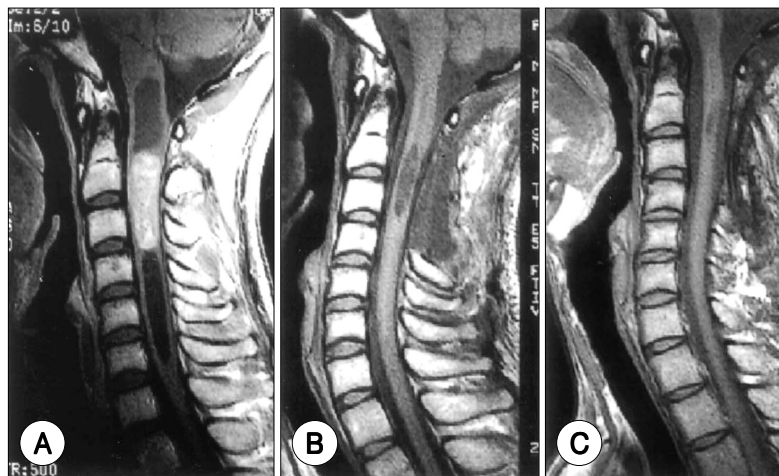


Fig. 3. Serial MRI follow up in an ependymoma patient

A : Preoperative MRI show high signal tumor mass with surrounding syrinx. B : Postoperative MRI(1 year) indicate no residual tumor mass. C : Postoperative MRI(3 years) show no evidence of recurrence.

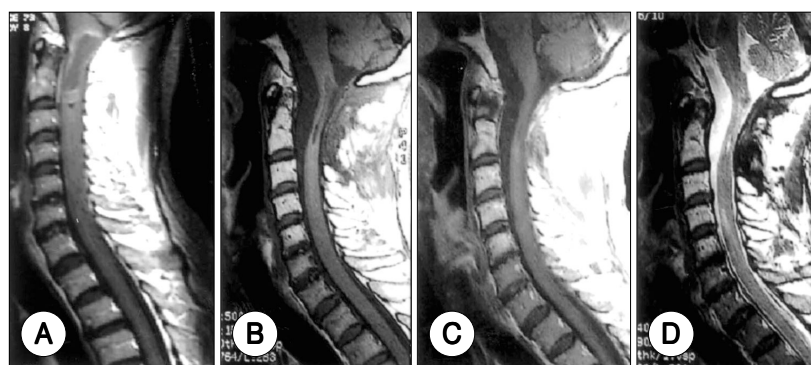


Fig. 4. Serial MRI follow-up in an astrocytoma patient.

A : Preoperative MRI show low signal intramedullary mass in high cervical cord. B : Postoperative MRI(2 years) show cord atrophy without tumor mass. C, D : Postoperative MRI(4years) indicated no evidence of tumor recurrence.

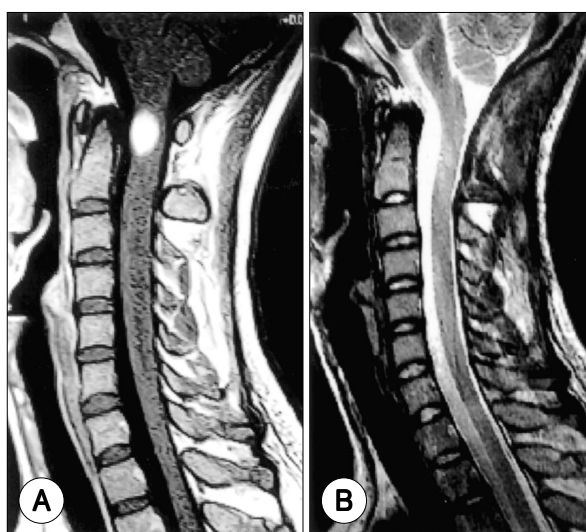


Fig. 5. Magnetic resonance images in a ganglioglioma.

A : Preoperative MRI showing round intramedullary mass in C 1 area. B : Postoperative MRI(6 months) revealing normal appearance of spinal cord without tumor mass.

Table 4. Long-term results of extra-axial tumor

| Results | No of cases(%) |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| No motor weakness(preop.) | 10(14.6) |
| Normalized | 17(39.1) |
| Improved | 6(14.6) |
| Same as preop. state | 4(9.8) |
| Total | 37(100) |

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grade
(Table 6).

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(Table 5)
McCormick 13)14)
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Table 5. Immediate postoperative results in intramedullary tumors

| Results | No of cases(%) |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Same as preop. state | 3(21.4) |
| Sensory disturbance only | 1(7.1) |
| Aggravated motor weakness | 10(71.4) |
| Minimal | 7(50.0) |
| Moderate | 2(14.3) |
| Severe | 1(7.1) |
| Total | 14(100) |

Table 6. Final functional outcome in intramedullary tumors

| Classification | Preoperative | Postoperative | Final |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------|
| Grade 1 | 10(71.4) | 4(28.6) | 7(50.0) |
| Grade 2 | 3(21.4) | 7(50.0) | 5(35.7) |
| Grade 3 | 2(7.1) | 2(14.3) | 1(7.1) |
| Grade 4 | | 1(7.1) | 1(7.1) |

Grade : from McCormick's classification

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15)22)
18 : 15
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12 : 9
가 가 1)10)
1, 2
1, 2
가 clivus, celebellopontine angle
craniospinal type
가 18)
가
12)
가 20). Meyer
가
가 15)
72.5% 가 가 1)15)
50mmHg 가 2

MRI
MRI 가

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MRI
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가 8)

가 9)

Cooper 가

(midline myelotomy)

가 3)

6)9)

469

dysesthesia

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가

¹⁷⁾ Reiman Onofrio

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¹⁶⁾

Whitaker

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결론

(72.5%)

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45 (88.2%)

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: 02) 361 - 5620, : 02) 393 - 9979

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